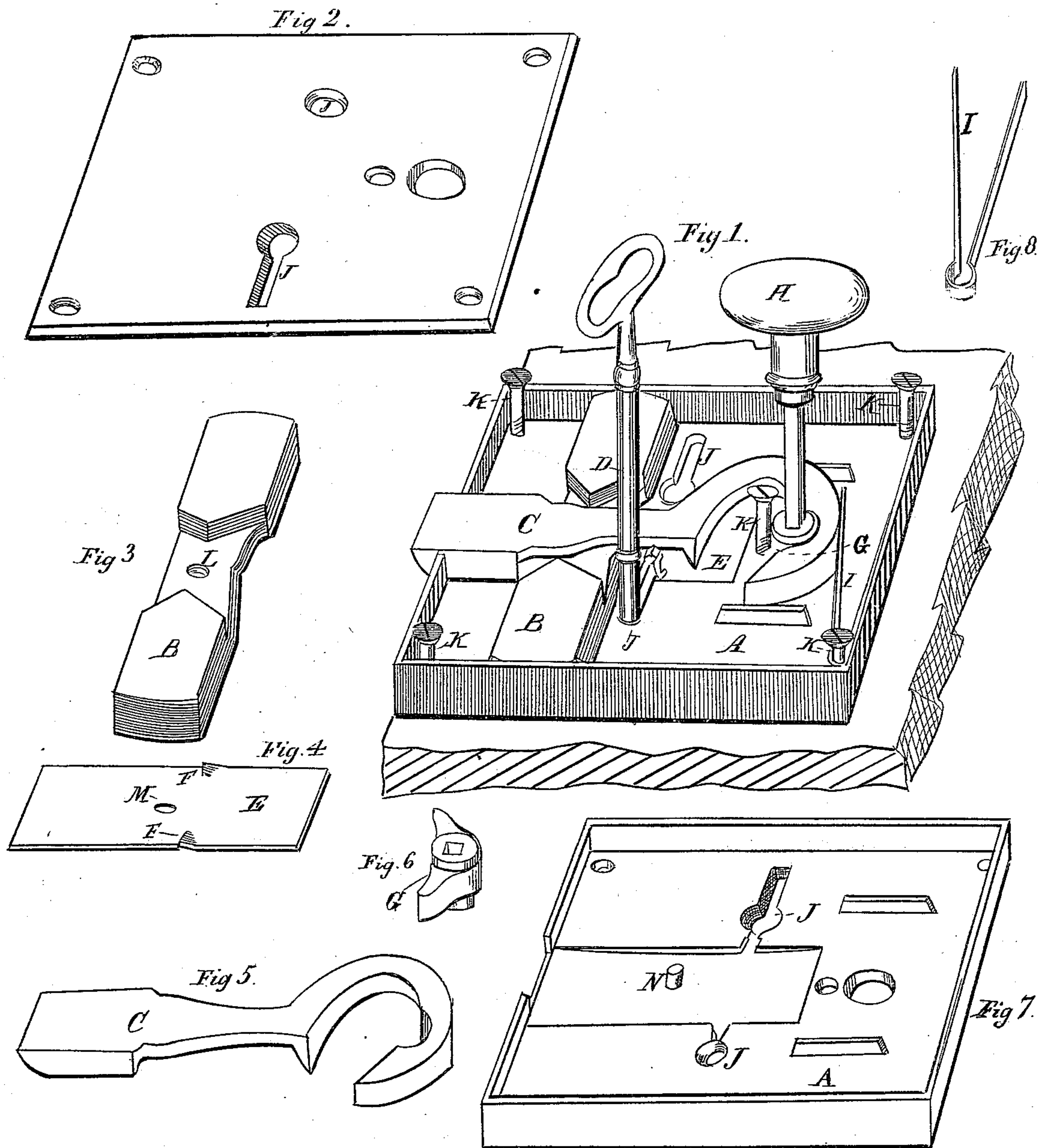


Allen & Schwab,
Latch & Lock.

No. 94,172.

Patented Aug. 31. 1869



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Fig 2.

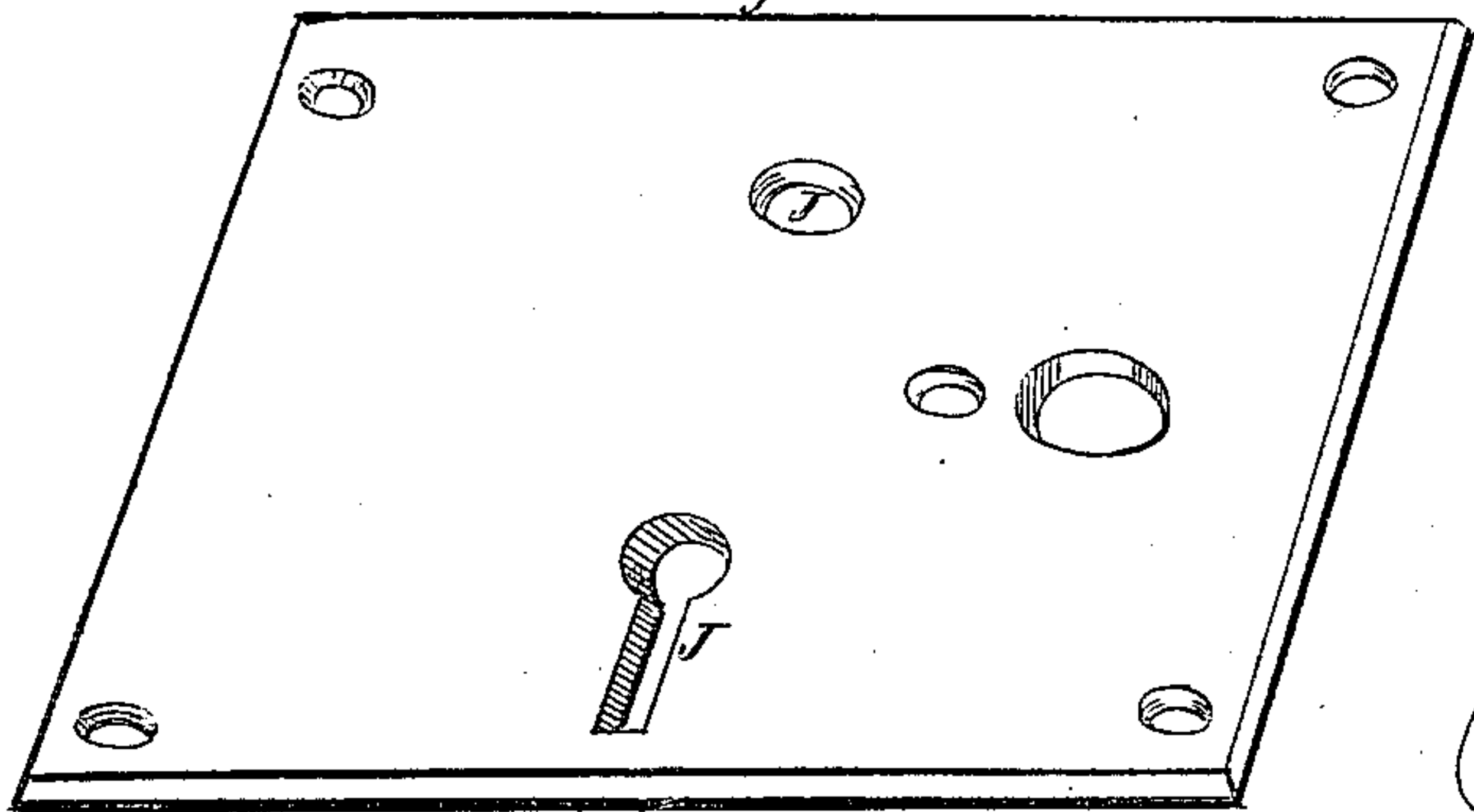


Fig 1.

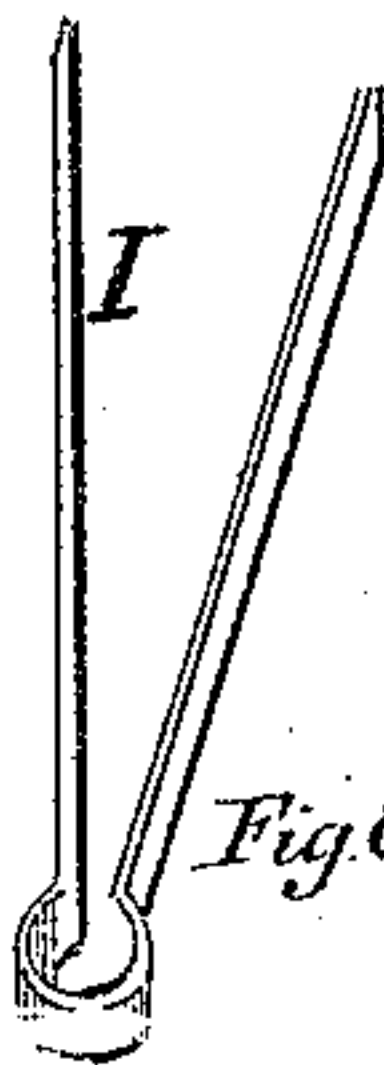
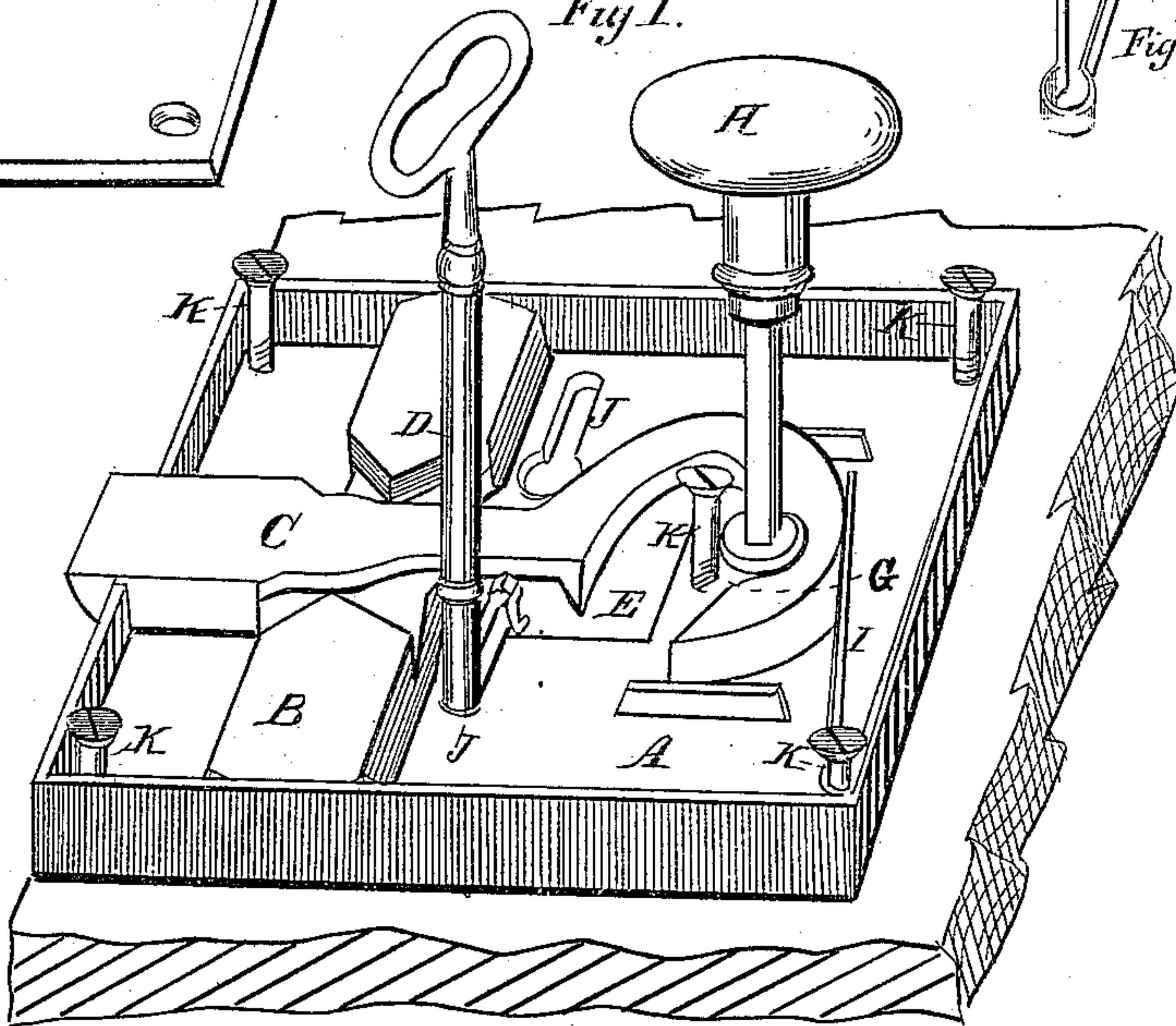


Fig 8.

Fig 3.

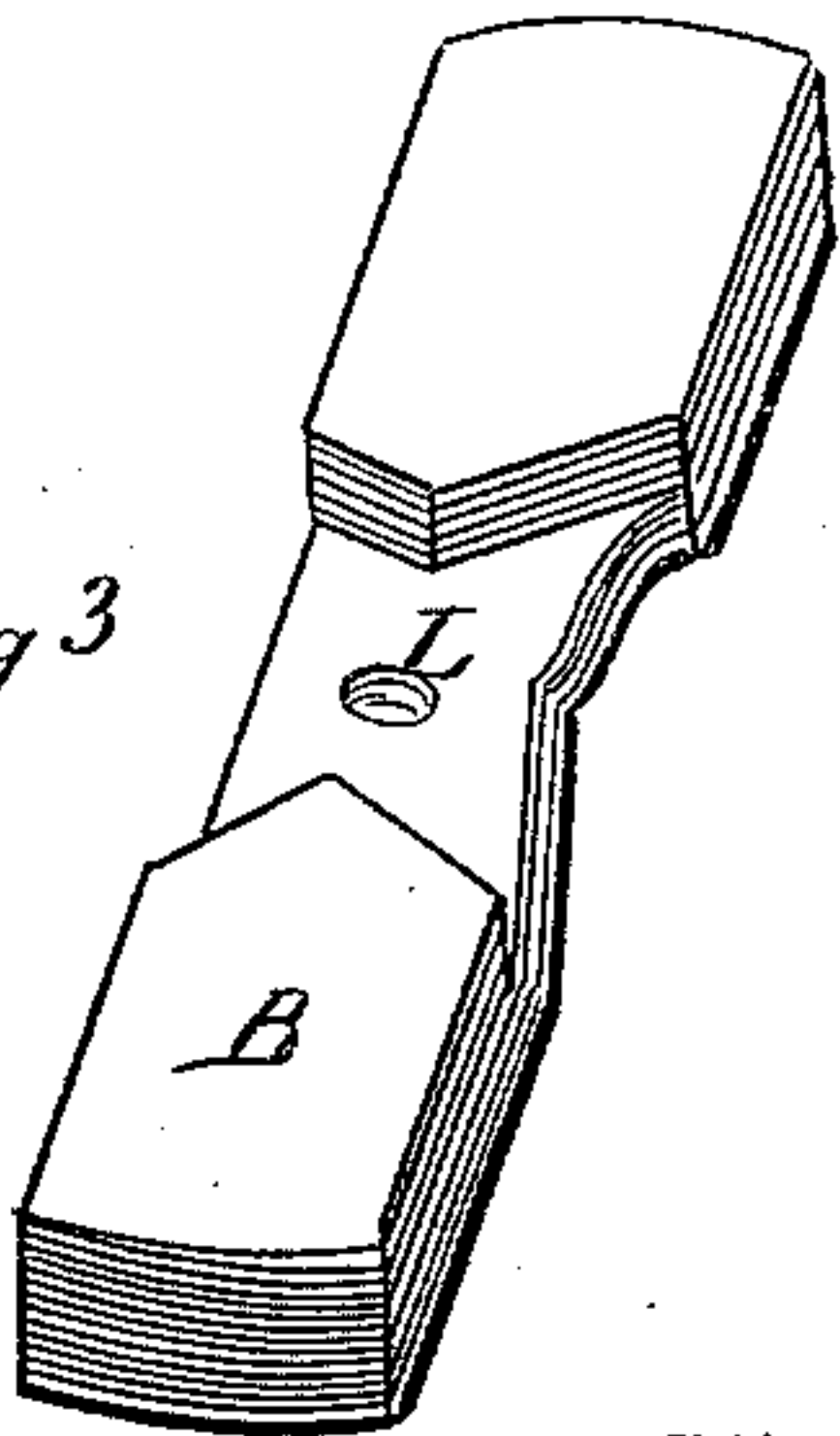


Fig 4.

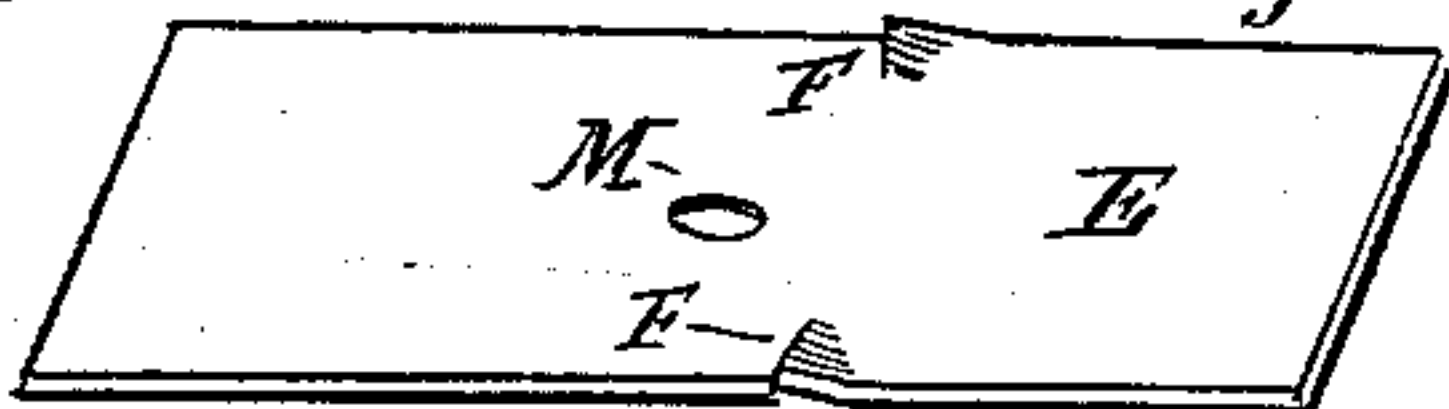


Fig 6.

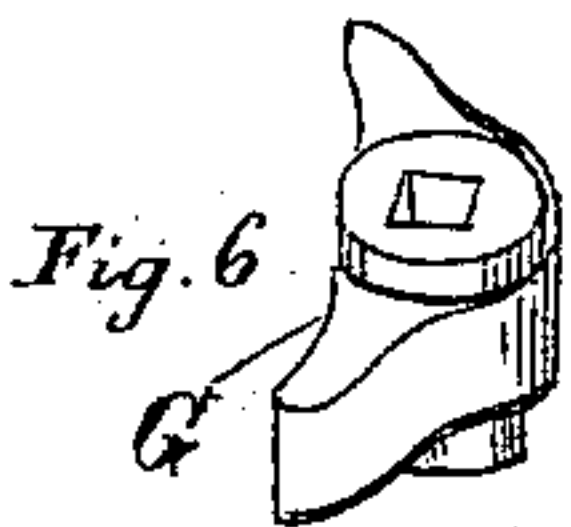


Fig 5.

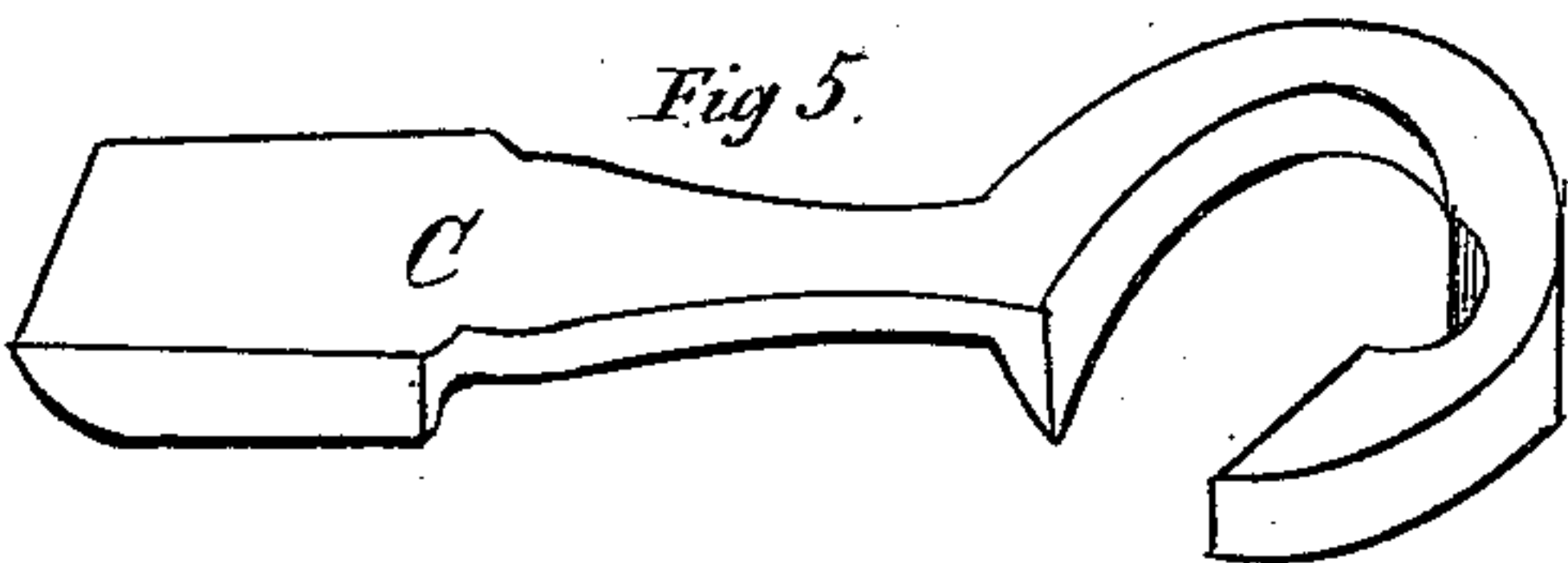
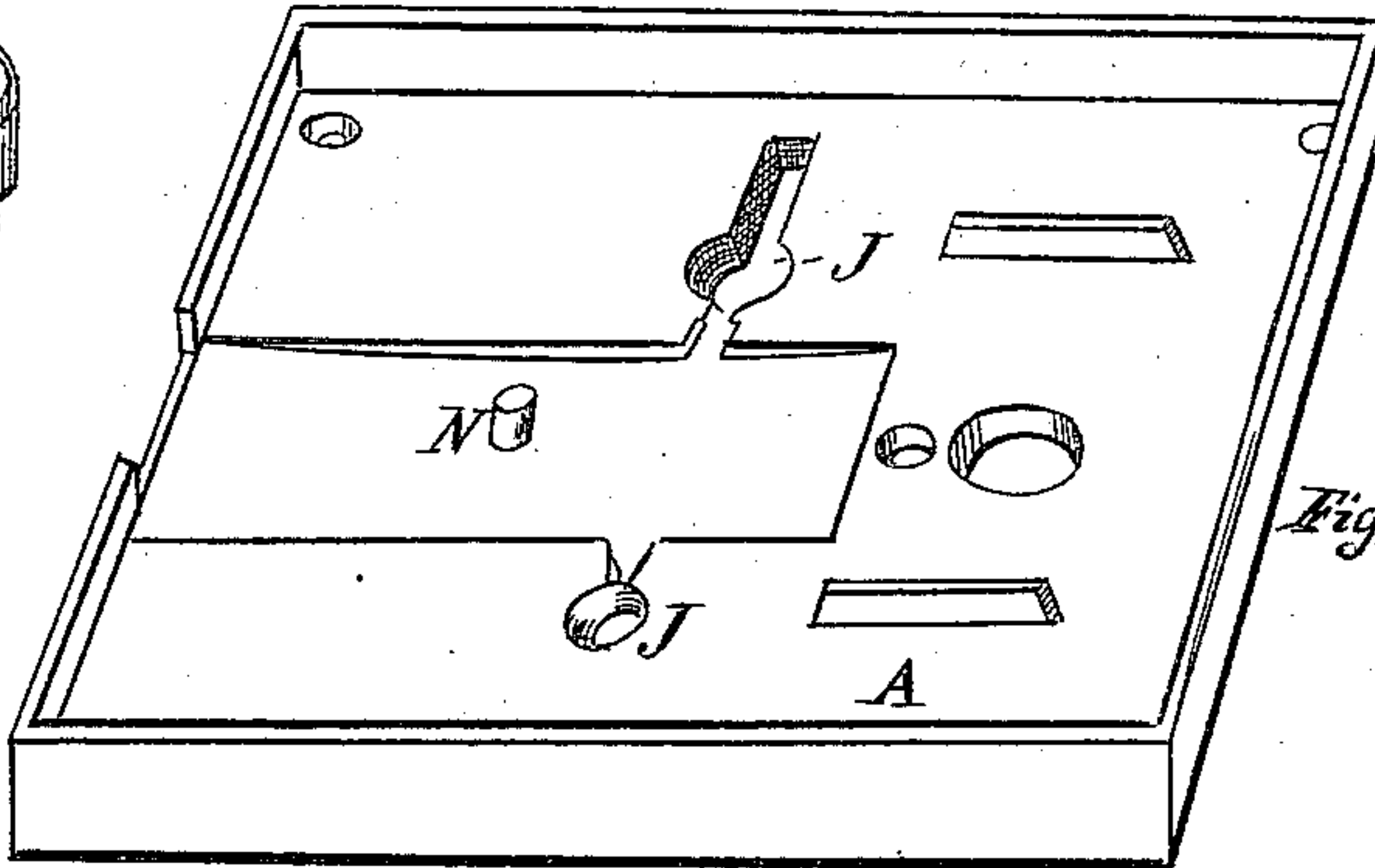


Fig 7.



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JAMES H. ALLEN AND JOHN SCHWAB, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Letters Patent No. 94,172, dated August 31, 1869.

IMPROVEMENT IN COMBINED LATCH AND LOCK.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES H. ALLEN and JOHN SCHWAB, of the city of Louisville, county of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Burglar-Proof Locks; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of our invention consists in constructing a lock, of the ordinary size and shape, but with two key-holes, one inside and the other outside, and having the catch or bolt made sufficiently strong to answer as a bolt, when locked, or a catch, when not locked. Immediately under this bolt there is a cross-bar, made thick enough to fit the inside of the lock neatly, with the top cut out, so as to permit the bolt to pass over it loosely, with room for it to vibrate, and is held in its place by a pin in the bottom of the lock, on which it vibrates, the inside, next to the key, being hollowed out to suit it, and the bolt of the lock, being already thrown out in position, by the spring behind it, in the same manner as the common knob-lock, and, when the key is turned, it moves one end of the cross-bar round against the shoulder of the bolt and locks it, while the other end completely closes up the key-hole in the other side, and is held securely in that position by a spring immediately under it, having two small catches in the middle, which enters corresponding holes in the cross-bar, and prevents it from turning, and while in that position, no power or explosive substance or key could be introduced to open it, neither would the key be of any service to a person not knowing how to use it, as it would turn round without effecting the object intended. In order to unlock it, it is only necessary to place the key in the lock, in the position it occupies in the drawing, and press on it with one hand, while, with the other, turn the knob, and it will again replace the bar in its former position, and relieve the bolt, that it may be used as a common catch.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use our invention, we will proceed to describe its construction and operation, by reference to the drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the lock, showing the arrangement of the inside works.

A is the lock; B is the cross-bar; C is the bolt or catch, all of which are made of cast-iron or other material.

D is the key.

E is the spring under the cross-bar, and is made of spring-steel.

F F are the catches on the same, which lock the cross-bar E.

G is the tumbler, which operates the bolt or catch, and is made of cast-iron, either solid or in two pieces.

H is the knob, by which the tumbler is operated.

I is a steel spring, which throws the bolt or catch out in position, so that it may be used as a catch, or otherwise.

J J are the key-holes, on either side.

K K K K are the screws which hold on the top or cover, and also fasten the lock to the door.

Figure 2 is a view of the top or cover, showing the arrangement of the key-holes.

Figure 3 is a view of the cross-bar B, showing the hole L, and how it is cut out in the top and at the side.

Figure 4 is a view of the steel spring E, which locks the cross-bar B, showing the catches F F and the hole M.

Figure 5 is a view of the bolt or catch C, showing its shape and general construction.

Figure 6 is a view of the tumbler G, by which the bolt is operated.

Figure 7 is a view of the bottom of the lock A, showing the depression in the bottom for the spring E and the pin N, on which the cross-bar B turns, and also how the key-holes are arranged.

Figure 8 is a view of the spring I, showing its shape.

The above is a full description of the above improvement, and is operated by turning the key D, as in the ordinary lock, which locks it; but in order to unlock it, the key must be set in the position it occupies in the drawing, and by pressing against it with one hand, while, with the other, turn the knob H, which replaces the cross-bar B in its former position, permitting the bolt C to be drawn back at pleasure. Therefore,

What we claim as our improvement, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The bolt C, in combination with the cross-bar B, springs E I, and a casing, having key-holes J J, when constructed and arranged to serve, both as a lock-bolt and as a knob-bolt, and operated substantially as herein described.

2. The cross-bar B and the steel spring E, with the catches F F and the key-holes J J, in combination with the key D, the bolt C, tumbler G, and the knob H, and the steel spring I, when arranged, constructed, operated, and used in the manner set forth.

JAMES H. ALLEN.
JOHN SCHWAB.

Witnesses:

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W. H. LUSCOMBE.